

A GUIDE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN SHEETS

DEVELOPED BY REGION TWO - PRECONSTRUCTION

January 7, 2004





GENERAL PLAN SHEET REQUIREMENTS

DRAWING IN SHEET FILES VS. DESIGN FILES

CADD files can be divided into two general types of files, design files and sheet files. Understanding the difference between these two types of files, and what belongs in each type of file, is crucial to producing project plan sets that meet UDOT standards.

Design files contain design line work and detailed drawings (for example, PIN_Design, PIN_Striping, PIN_Typical). Design files should never contain callouts.

Sheet files, on the other hand reference one or more design files (including a border file) and contain only callouts and labeling for a specific type of work. Design line work and details should never be done directly inside of a sheet file.

The only exceptions to these rules are detail sheets and typical sections. For these types of drawings, all notes and labeling are done inside of the design file. See "Typical Sections" and "Detail Sheets" for more discussion.

GENERATING PLAN SHEETS

The first step in creating plan sheets is to cut sheets. Cutting sheets means creating individual MicroStation drawings that follow an alignment at a specific scale and consistent interval.

For small projects with only one or two plan sheets, cutting sheets can be done by hand. However, for large projects, the best way to cut sheets is to use the "Plan & Profile Generator" tool in Inroads. This tool automatically generates plan sheets. It will create the scaled sheet view, create match lines, reference files, clip boundaries, and even include the north arrow.

It is easy to use the "Plan and Profile Generator" because preference files have been set up for various standard scales.

REFERENCE FILES

When referencing files into sheets, remember the following general guidelines:

☐ The "Save Full Path" should be toggled off.

Toggling this option on will create significant problems later when the project is saved to a new location (i.e., when it is burned to a CD, sent to the electronic plan room for advertising, or archived) because it will save the full file name (including drive letter). If the new location has a different letter (and it usually will), the reference files will not be found.

- Use correct logical names. Iplot decision to grayscales a drawing is based on the logical name.
- Attach the file coincidently. Simply put, this mean that reference files **should not be moved** to a different location **or scaled**. Moving and scaling should be done in the sheet file by moving and scaling the border as necessary. If the file is attached coincidently, features in the sheet files can correctly measured and tracked.

There are a few exceptions to this rule. For example detail sheets with <u>multiple</u> attachments or sheets that combine plan and profile views. For plan and profile sheets, the recommended approach is to attach the plan view coincidently and then move the profile view into the right location by attaching it as a saved view.

GENERAL DRAFTING STANDARDS

☐ Use standard text sizes for the drawing scale. Use small text for all callouts and notes & medium text for detail titles.

Using standard text sizes maintains a consistent "look" throughout the plan set.

- Organize callouts in groups based on whether they are left or right of the alignment.
- ☐ General notes go in the upper left corner of the sheet.
- □ North arrow goes in the upper right corner.
- ☐ Title blocks: The title block is actually a cell containing a series of data fields. DO attach the cell and use the data fields to enter the text. DO NOT enter the text by using the "Place Text" tool.

Using the title block cell insures that the title blocks for all sheets look the same (font, text size, weight, etc.).

DRAFTING STANDARDS FOR ARROWS

All arrows for text labeling should be drawn with a filled arrow terminator with a width of 1.0 times the active text size and a height of 0.5 times the active text size.

Width is measured from head to tail of the arrow.

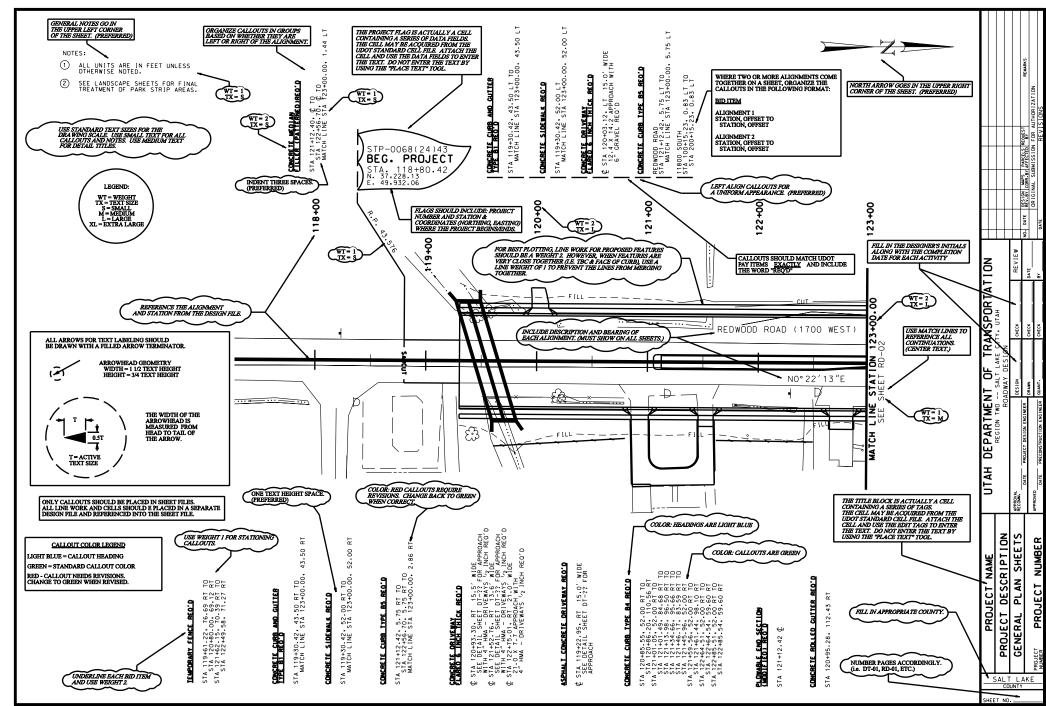
There are several ways to label in Microstation. Here are a few options.

□ Use the "Place Leader & Text" tool from the "Drafting Tools" toolbar in Microstation. When using this method, set the arrow properties in "Leaders" section of the "Define Properties" toolbar by setting the width to 1.0 and the height to 0.5.

- ☐ Use the 'Place Note" tool on the "Place Text" toolbar in Microstation. When using this method, arrow sizes are controlled in the "Terminators" section of the "Dimension Settings" dialog box by setting the width to 1.0 and the height to 0.5. When using this method, be sure the dimension text is set up to use the active text properties and is not overridden in the "Dimensions Settings" dialog box.
- Use the text tool and create the leader by drawing lines using a "Dimension" line style. When using this method, change the scale of the line style to approximate the required arrow size. Width to length ratio is controlled automatically by the line style settings.

GENERAL RULES FOR CALLOUTS

- Callouts need to match the pay item exactly, word for word and should include the word "Req'd".
- Group callouts under one heading, depending on weather they are left or right of the control line. The callout heading is underlined and in a heavier line weight.



SHEET 1'S

DESCRIPTION

Sheet 1's include the following sheets in this order:

- □ Title Sheet
- ☐ Index to Plans (if not on Title Sheet).
- Standard Drawing Index Sheets
- ☐ Cross Reference Sheet/Sheet Location Map
- □ Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
- Survey Control Sheet

All of these sheets is REQUIRED for every project. Additional sheets can be added to the Sheet 1's on a project specific basis.

TITLE SHEET

- □ Location map with north arrow (Utah map in the upper left corner, vicinity map in the center of page).
- Project number, name, description, funding source, location, and county.
 This must match PPMS EXACTLY.
- □ Length in miles.
- □ Flags showing beginning and ending station, project number, and milepost.
- □ Equation flags.
- □ Region director signature block.

INDEX TO PLANS

If the index is too large to fit conveniently on the title sheet, then it should be put on a separate sheet numbered 1-A.

- Index to Roadway plans.
- □ Index to Structure Drawings.

INDEX TO STANDARD DRAWINGS

This sheet must be downloaded from the shared drive or the UDOT website. The most important thing is to make sure that the most current version is downloaded. Furthermore, this must be checked

periodically as it changes from time to time as Standards are revised.

This sheet doesn't need to be filled out until PS&E and does not require the designer to fill in the signature blocks.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Fill in project specific pollution prevention plan. This sheet is only required for projects over a certain area. Check with the Region Hydraulics Engineer for specifics.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET/ SHEET LOCATION MAP

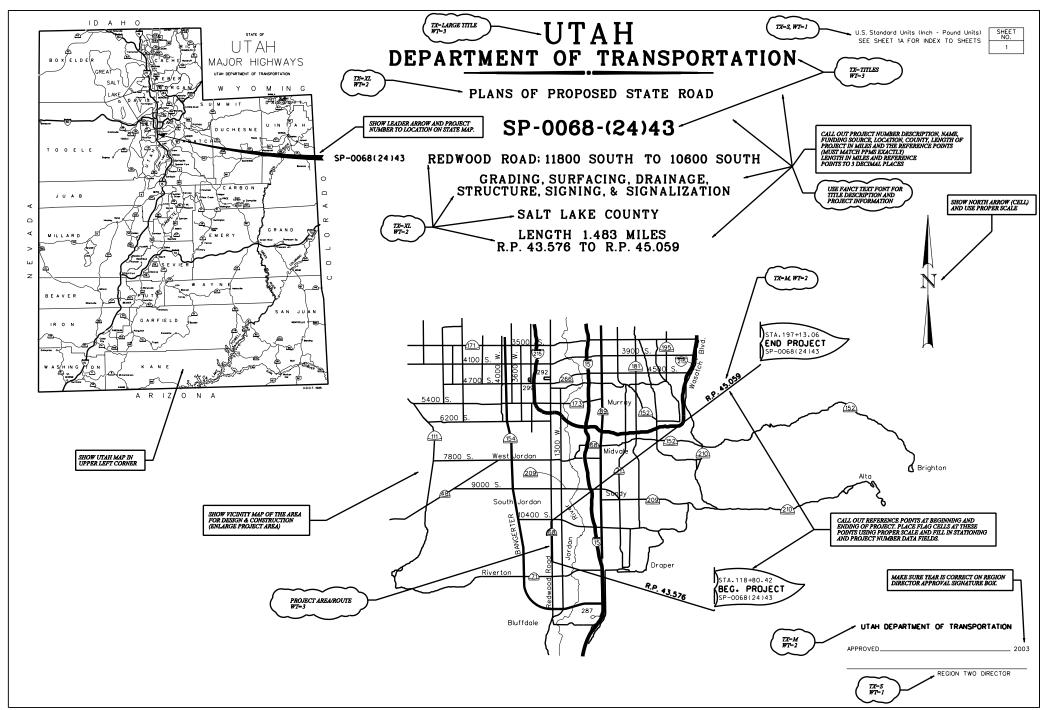
For larger and more complex projects, the plans become quite involved and voluminous. Locating the sheet or group of sheets showing a particular line or detail may be difficult. The purpose of this sheet is to help solve this problem.

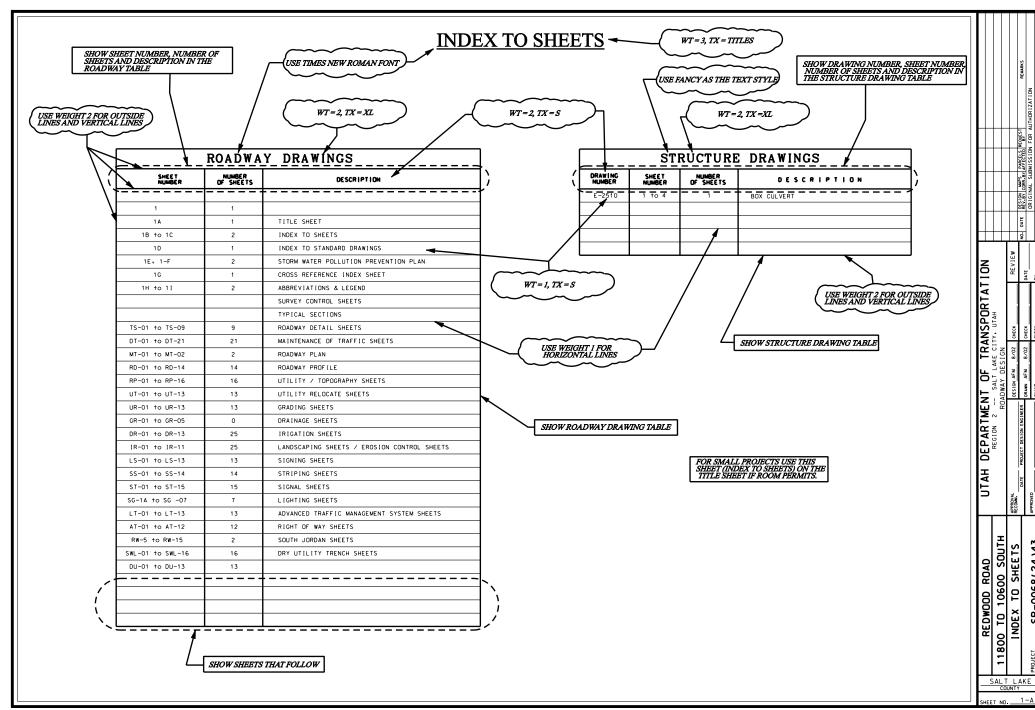
- □ Show beginning and ending project flags.
- Avoid clutter by showing just enough of the proposed design and the existing topography to see the overall project.
- ☐ Use proper logical names for the existing topography file for grey scaling.
- Show **all** alignments with **readable** stationing. Because the scale of this sheet is significantly different from the roadway plans, the stationing from the design file will be too small to read. Stationing annotation to fit the scale of the Cross Reference Sheet will have to be done inside of this sheet.
- □ Show sheet cut boundaries with the appropriate sheet number.
- □ Label all structures.
- □ Show a north arrow.

SURVEY CONTROL SHEET

For small projects, survey control should be displayed on the cross-reference sheet. For large projects with significant right-of-way, a separate sheet should be used to clearly show existing monuments and section/quarter section lines.

- ☐ Show the existing topography but turn off levels as needed to avoid clutter.
- □ Show and label all control points on the map.
- ☐ Use correct cells to display control points, monuments, and section corner/quarter section corners.
- ☐ Provide a table listing northing, easting, elevation, and a description of all control points in project coordinates. In some cases, control must also be provided in latitude and longitude. Check with the Region Two Right-of-Way manager to find out if this is required for the project.
- Display a grid showing section and quarter section lines. Label all bearings on this grid. IMPORTANT: Clearly indicate on the map any monuments that were calculated because they could not be physically located in the field.
- □ Show a north arrow.





UTAH DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

STANDARD DRAWINGS FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

	NO DW	G.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
			Advanced Traffic Management System (AT)	
	ΑТ	1	LEGEND SHEET	07-03-02
	ΑТ	2	RAMP METER DETAILS	07-03-02
	ΑТ	3	RAMP METER SIGN PANEL	07-03-02
	ΑТ	4	TYPICAL RAMP METER SIGNAL HEAD MOUNTING	07-03-02
	ΑT	5	LOOP INSTALLATION	07-03-02
	ΑТ	6	CONDUIT DETAILS	07-03-02
	ΑТ	7	POLYMER-CONCRETE JUNCTION BOX DETAILS	07-03-02
	ΑТ	8	ATMS CABINET W/120V DISCONNECT	07-03-02
	ΑТ	9	ATMS CAB WITH STEPDOWN TRANSFORMER	07-03-02
	ΑТ	10	DOMED CCTV DETAILS	07-03-02
	ΑТ	1.1	CCTV POLE DETAIL	07-03-02
	ΑТ	1 2	CCTV POLE FOUNDATION FOR DEDICATED CCTV POLE	07-03-02
	ΑТ	1 3	120V VMS CAB FOUNDATION DETAILS	07-03-02
	ΑТ	1 4	WEIGHT IN MOTION PIEZO DETAIL	07-03-02
	t			
	t		Borriers (BA)	
	ВА	1 A	PRECAST CONCRETE FULL BARRIER STANDARD SECTION	07-03-02
	ВА	1 B	PRECAST CONCRETE FULL BARRIER STANDARD SECTION	07-03-02
	ВА	2	PRECAST CONCRETE HALF BARRIER STANDARD SECTION	07-03-02
	ВА	3	CAST IN PLACE CONSTANT SLOPE BARRIER	07-03-02
	ВА	4	BEAM GUARDRAIL HARDWARE	07-03-02
	ВА	4 A	GUARDRAIL TRANSITION	07-03-02
	ВА	4 B	BEAM GUARDRAIL INSTALLATIONS	07-03-02
	ВА	A 5 TRAFFIC CONTROL CABLE		07-03-02
	1			
	t	Cotch Bosins and Cleanouts (CB)		
	СВ	1	STANDARD CATCH BASIN	07-03-02
$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$	СВ	2	CURB INLET CATCH BASIN	07-03-02
Â	СВ	3	STANDARD TRANSITION CONCRETE LINED DITCH TO PIPE	07-03-02
IŦ	СВ	4	OR DIVERSION BOX SOLID COVER FOR STD DWG DB 1 MS-18 LOADING	07-03-02
H	СВ	5	STANDARD SCREW GATE AND FRAME	07-03-02
H	СВ	6 A	STANDARD DROP INLET DETAILS GENERAL NOTES AND INSTALLATION	07-03-02
H	СВ	6 B	DETAIL STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX DROP INLET TYPE "A"	07-03-02
H	СВ	6 C	DETAIL STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX DROP INLET TYPE "B"	07-03-02
H	СВ	6 D	DETAILS STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX DROP INLET TYPE "C"	07-03-02
H	СВ	6 E	DETAILS STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX DROP INLET	07-03-02
H	СВ	6 F	WITH ATTACHED APRON DETAILS STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX DROP INLET	07-03-02
H	СВ	6 G	WITH ATTACHED APRON DETAILS STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX DROP INLET TYPE "D"	07-03-02
H	СВ	6н	DETAILS STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX DROP INLET TYPE "D"	07-03-02
H	CB	7	TABLES STANDARD CURB AND GUTTER DROP INLET	07-03-02
H	СВ	7 8 A	DOUBLE CATCH BASIN	07-03-02
H	СВ	8 A	DOUBLE CATCH BASIN	07-03-02
H		0.0		01-03-02
4	<u> </u>			
abla	7			

DWG. NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
CB 9A	STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX SITUATION	07-03-02
CB9B	STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX SECTION DETAILS	07-03-02
CB 9C	STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX SCHEDULE OF INSTALLATION 18" TO 42" RCP 12" TO 48" CMP	07-03-02
CB 9D	STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX SCHEDULE OF INSTALLATION 48" TO 66" RCP 60" TO 78"CPM	07-03-02
CB 10A	STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX SITUATION & LAYOUT	07-03-02
CB 10B	STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX SECTION DETAILS	07-03-02
CB 10C	STANDARD CATCH BASIN AND CLEANOUT BOX SCHEDULE OF INSTALLATION 42" TO 60" RCP 48" TO 72" CMP	07-03-02
1	Crosh Cushions (CC)	
CC 1	CRASH CUSHION MARKINGS	07-03-02
CC 2	CRASH CUSHION DRAINAGE DETAILS GUIDELINE A	07-03-02
CC 3	CRASH CUSHION DRAINAGE DETAILS GUIDELINE B	07-03-02
CC 4	DETAIL FOR PLACEMENT CRASH CUSHIONS TYPE A. B & D	07-03-02
CC 5	GRADING & PLACEMENT DETAIL CRASH CUSHION TYPE C	07-03-02
CC 6	CRASH CUSHION TYPE E SAND BARREL DETAILS	07-03-02
CC 7	GRADING & INSTALLATION DETAILS CRASH CUSHIONS TYPE F. TYPE G	07-03-02
CC 8	TYPE F. TYPE G GRADING & INSTALLATION DETAIL CRASH CUSHION TYPE H	07-03-02
	Dr. new ton the new Addition	
.	Diversion Boxes (DB) STANDARD DIVERSION BOX/COVER PLATE/GRATING FOR	07.07.00
DB 1A	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX/COVER PLATE/GRATING FOR 18"DIA. OR 24"DIA.PIPE STANDARD DIVERSION BOX HINGED LID DETAIL FOR 18" DIA OR 24" DIA.PIPE	07-03-02
DB 1B	DIA OR 24" DIA-PIPE	07-03-02
DB 1C	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX BICYCLE-SAFE GRATING DETAILS FOR 18"DIA. DR 24"DIA.PIPE STANDARD DIVERSION BOX THREE GATE BOX SECTIONS FOR	07-03-02
DB 1D	18"DIA. OR 24"DIA.PIPE	07-03-02
DB 1E	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX THREE GATE BOX SECTIONS FOR 18"DIA. OR 24"DIA.PIPE	07-03-02
DB 1F	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX THREE GATE BOX SECTIONS FOR 18"DIA. OR 24"DIA.PIPE	07-03-02
DB 2A	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX W/INTERCHANGEABLE WALLS, BOTTOM SLAB, WALLS AND APRON DETAIL	07-03-02
DB 2B	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX W/INTERCHANGEABLE WALLS. QUANTITIES SCHEDULE	07-03-02
DB 2C	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX W/INTERCHANGEABLE WALLS. HAND SLIDE GATE DETAILS	07-03-02
DB 2D	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX TYPE "G" HAND SLIDE GATE DETAILS	07-03-02
DB 2E	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX HINGED LID (SOLID COVER PLATE) TYPE "A" DETAILS TYPE I PLAN	07-03-02
DB 2F	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX HINGED LID (SOLID COVER PLATE) TYPE "A" DETAILS TYPE II PLAN	07-03-02
DB 2G	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX HINGED LID SOLID COVER	07-03-02
DB 2H	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX HINGED LID SOLID COVER TYPE "B" & "C"DETAILS	07-03-02
в за	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX WITH MANHOLE COVER SITUATION & LAYOUT	07-03-02
DA 3B	STANDARD DIVERSION BOX WITH MANHOLE COVER UP TO 42" RCP AND UP TO 54" CMP	07-03-02
DB 3C	AND UP TO 54" CMP STANDARD DIVERSION BOX WITH MANHOLE COVER 48"TO 72" RCP AND 60"TO 84" CMP	07-03-02
 	AND 60"TO 84" CMP	
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'	USE WEIGHT 1	
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DW NO	G.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
	_		
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		THIS SHEET DOES NOT NEED	
		THIS SHEET DOES NOT NEED TO BE FILLED OUT UNTIL PS&E	
L			
\vdash		BRING IN MOST CURRENT STANDARD DRAWING FROM	
┢		UDOT STANDARDS.	
┢	-		
┢	-	Orainage (OC)	
D G	1	FILL HEIGHT FOR METAL PIPE (STEEL)	07-03-02
DG	2	FILL HEIGHT FOR METAL PIPE (ALUMINUM)	07-03-02
DG	3	MAXIMUM FILL HEIGHT AND END SECTIONS FOR HDPE AND PVC PIPES	07-03-02
D G	4	PIPE CULVERTS MINIMUM COVER	07-03-02
D G	5	PLASTIC PIPE. METAL PIPE OR PIPE ARCH CULVERT BEDDING	07-03-02
D G	6	PRECAST CONCRETE PIPE CULVERT	07-03-02
DG	7	GASKETTED JOINTS OR COUPLINGS BANDS FOR C.M.P.	07-03-02
DG	8	METAL CULVERT END SECTION	07-03-02
DG	9	MISCELLANEOUS PIPE DETAILS	07-03-02
L			
_		Environmental Controls (EM)	
ΕN	1	TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL (CHECK DAMS)	07-03-02
E N	2	TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL (SILT FENCE)	07-03-02
E N	3	TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL (SLOPE DRAIN AND TEMPORARY BERM)	07-03-02
E N E N	5	TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL (DROP INLET BARRIERS) TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL	07-03-02
EN	J.	TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL (SEDIMENT TRAP AND CURB INLET BARRIER)	01 03-02
Ͱ	\dashv	Fence and Gates (FG)	
F G	1 A	RIGHT OF WAY FENCE AND GATES (WOOD POST)	07-03-02
F G	1 B	RIGHT OF WAY FENCE AND GATES (WOOD POST)	07-03-02
F G	2 A	RIGHT OF WAY FENCE AND GATES (METAL POST)	07-03-02
F G	2 B	RIGHT OF WAY FENCE AND GATES (METAL POST)	07-03-02
FG	3	SWING GATES TYPE 1 FOR GATES LESS THAN 17'	07-03-02
FG	4	DEER GATES	07-03-02
FG	5	SWING GATES TYPE !! FOR GATES WIDER THAN 17'	07-03-02



STD DWG 1-B & 1-C

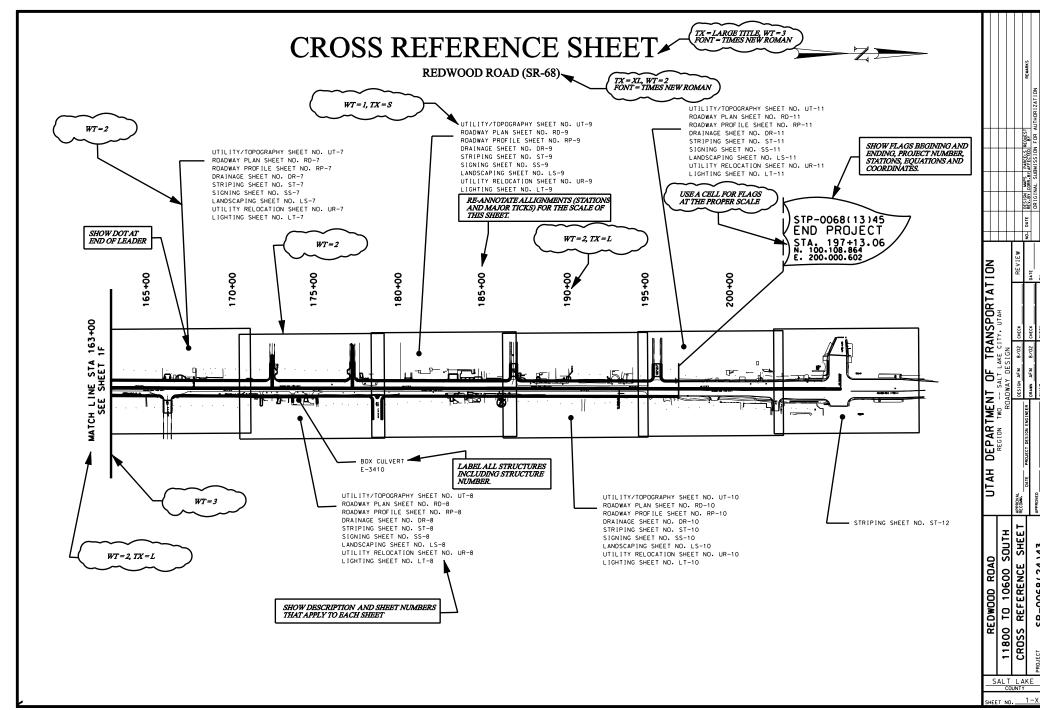
UDOT - STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

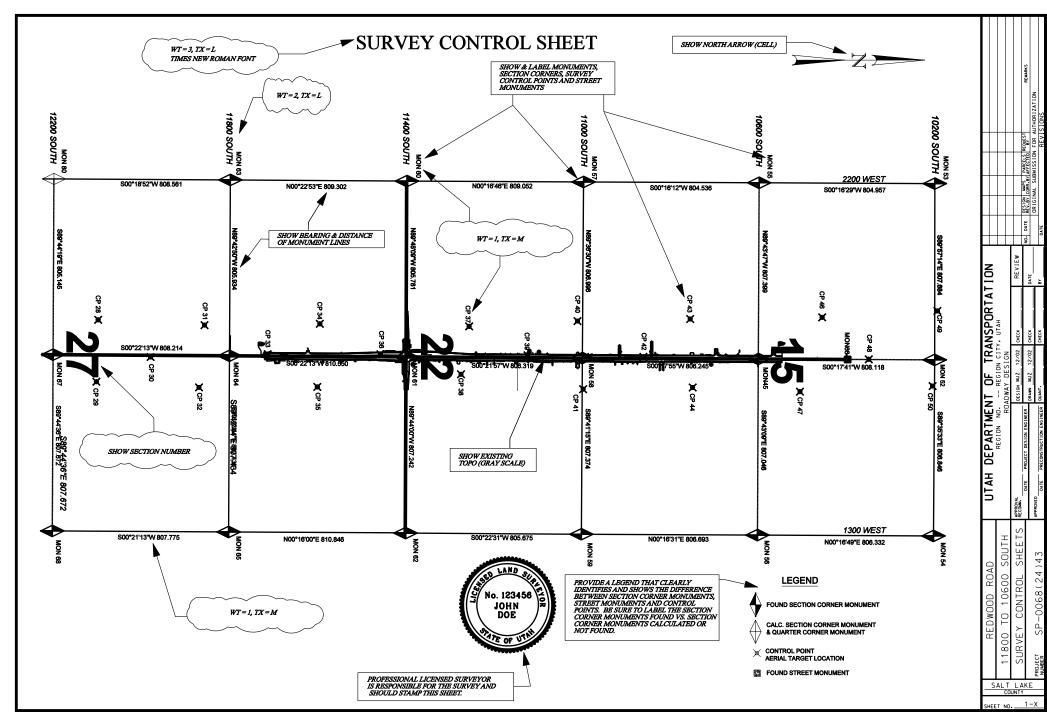
1. SITE DESCRIPTION INCLUDE PROJECT LIMITS AND DESCRIPTION. DO NOT JUST REFER TO THE PLAN SHEETS.	2. CONTROLS: WT = 1, TX = S 2a. EROSION AND SEDIMENT	• NARRATIVE-SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION OF STORM WATER
SR-68 REDWOOD ROAD: 10600 SOUTH TO 70600 SOUTH	• STABILIZATION PRACTICES: SHEET STATION	MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:
	TEMPORARY SEEDING	COMPLY WITH SECTION 00555, PART 1. PARAGRAPH "PROGRESS SCHEDULE"
	X PERMANENT PLANTING. SODING. OR SEEDING LS-01 - LS-13	
	XMULCHING	2c. OTHER CONTROLS:
	GEOTEXTILES	20. UTHER CONTROLS:
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: #	PRESERVATION OF TREES	WASTE MATERIALS AND DISPOSAL:
RECONSTRUCT AND WIDEN ROADWAY. CONCRETE SURFACING. INSTALL STORM DRAIN.	OTHERS:	
NEW BOX CULVERT AT MIDAS CREEK CROSSING, SIGNING, REPLACE SIGNAL AT 10600 SOUTH, ATMS, CONSTRUCT NEW SOUTH JORDAN WATER LINE		COMPLY WITH SECTIONS 00725, PART 1. "FINAL CLEANUP" : 00820; AND 01455, PART 1. PARAGRAGH "FINISHING LOCAL MATERIAL SOURCE SITES".
		COCCO AND CHIEF THE PARTY OF P
	STRUCTURAL PRACTICES:	OFFSITE VEHICLE TRACKING AND DUST CONTROL:
	X SILT FENCES	-
WALCO COLL DISTUDDING ACTIVITIES.	HAY BALES	COMPLY WITH SECTION 01572
MAJOR SOIL DISTURBING ACTIVITIES:	ROCK BERMS	-
(CHECK THE FOLLOWING AS THEY APPLY) X CLEAR AND GRUBBING	DIVERSION, INTERCEPTOR, OR PERIMETER DIKES DIVERSION, INTERCEPTOR, OR PERIMETER SWALES	• HAZARDOUS WASTE (INCLUDING SPILL REPORTING):
X EXCAVATION	DIVERSION, INTERCEPTOR, OR PERIMETER SWALES	THE ANDRES HASTE VINCEOUTHO STILL NEIGHT INOT.
X GRADING	PIPE SLOPE DRAINS	COMPLY WITH SECTION 01355. PART 1. PARAGRAPH "HAZARDOUS MATERIAL -
X PLACEMENT OF FILL	PAVED FLUMES	DISCOVERED DURING CONSTRUCTION" AND "HAZARDOUS MATERIAL - CONTRACTOR CAUSED".
X CUT AND FILE	R PRAP	
X OTHERS REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES	X DROP INLET BARRIER	SANITARY WASTE:
	CHANNEL LINERS	COMPLY WITH SECTION 00820
	XSEDIMENT_TRAPS	COMPLY WITH SECTION 00820
	SEDIMENT BASINS	-
TOTAL PROJECT AREA:	X STORM OUTLET SEDIMENT TRAP	2d. APPROVED STATE OR LOCAL PLANS:
23.76 ACRES	XCURBS_AND_GUTTERS	THIS STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
	X STORM SEWERS	PROVISIONS OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) BETWEEN THE UDOT AND THE UTAH
	VELOCITY CONTROL DEVICES	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND THE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP) PLANS
	XOTHERS:_DROP_INLET_BARRIER (ROCK)	AND HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE UTAH DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY.
		-
TOTAL AREA TO BE DISTURBED: 23.76 ACRES	404 PERMIT APPLIES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONTROLS: YES: NO.X YES:	3. MAINTENANCE:
	404 PERMIT AND CONDITIONS THEREOF INCLUDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. IF	COMPLY WITH SECTION 00725, PART 1, PARAGRAPH "CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILTY FOR WORK"
	APPLICABLE. IN THE FORM OF SPECIAL PROVISIONS ARE INCLUDED IN THE PLANS	AND 01571, PART 1. PARAGRAPH 15 "MAINTAINING THE WORK DURING CONSTRUCTION".
WEIGHTED RUNOFF COEFFICIENT	AND SPECIFICATIONS ? YES NO	4. INSPECTION:
(AFTER CONSTRUCTION):	NARRATIVE - SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVIES (CONTRUS, SAND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT) COMPLY WITH SECTION 00555	COMPLY WITH SECTION 01571
		5. NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES:
	2b. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT: STORM WATER RUNGEF DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION WILL BE HANDLED BY DITCHES. CHANNELS.	COMPLY WITH APPROPRIATE SECTIONS OF DIVISION 2 (SITE WORK) AND 3 (CONCRETE).
EXISTING CONDITION OF SOIL & VEGETATIVE	AND DROP INLETS INTO CROSS CULVERTS OR STORM DRAIN AS DESIGNED. SUCH SYSTEMS WILL BE	
COVER AND % OF VEGETATION COVER: 20% GRASS FAIR TO POOR AND 80% HARD SURFACE	CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE RIGHT OF WAY AND DISPOSED OF TO APPROPRIATE OUTLETS OR OUTFALLS WITH MITIGATION IF NECESSARY.	GENERAL NOTES:
		 THIS STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH UDDI'S STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE
	• 404 PERMIT APPLIES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:	CONSTRUCTION 2002 EDITION WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON DIVISION 1 AND SECTIONS 01571. 01572 AND ANY APPROPRIATE SPECIAL PROVISIONS REQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT.
	YES NO_X	2. ALL SECTIONS AND SUBSECTIONS HEREIN ARE REFERENCES TO UDDT'S STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION. 2002 EDIT.
NAME OF RECEIVING WATERS:	404 PERMIT AND CONDITIONS THEREOF INCLUDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. IF	3. CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS STORM WATER
STORM DRAIN ON 10400 SOUTH IRRIGATION SYSTEM RELATED TO THE SOUTH JORDAN CANAL	APPLICABLE. IN THE FORM OF SPECIAL PROVISIONS ARE INCLUDED IN THE PLANS	3. CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN FOR ANY ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES
INVIORATION SISTEM RECATED TO THE SOUTH SURDAM CAMAL	AND SPECIFICATIONS ? YES NO	PERFORMED WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS NOT COVERED UNDER THE CONTRACT.
		COORDINATE THIS SHEET WITH THE
		REGION ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP.

TRANSPORTATION

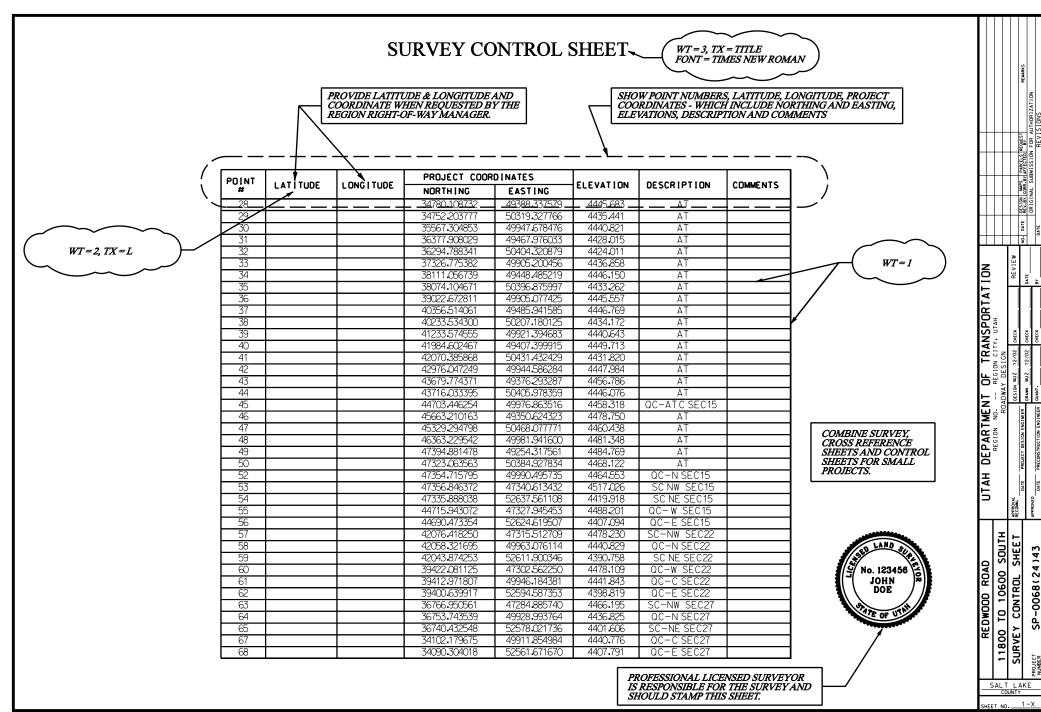
UTAH DEPARTMENT REGION TWO --

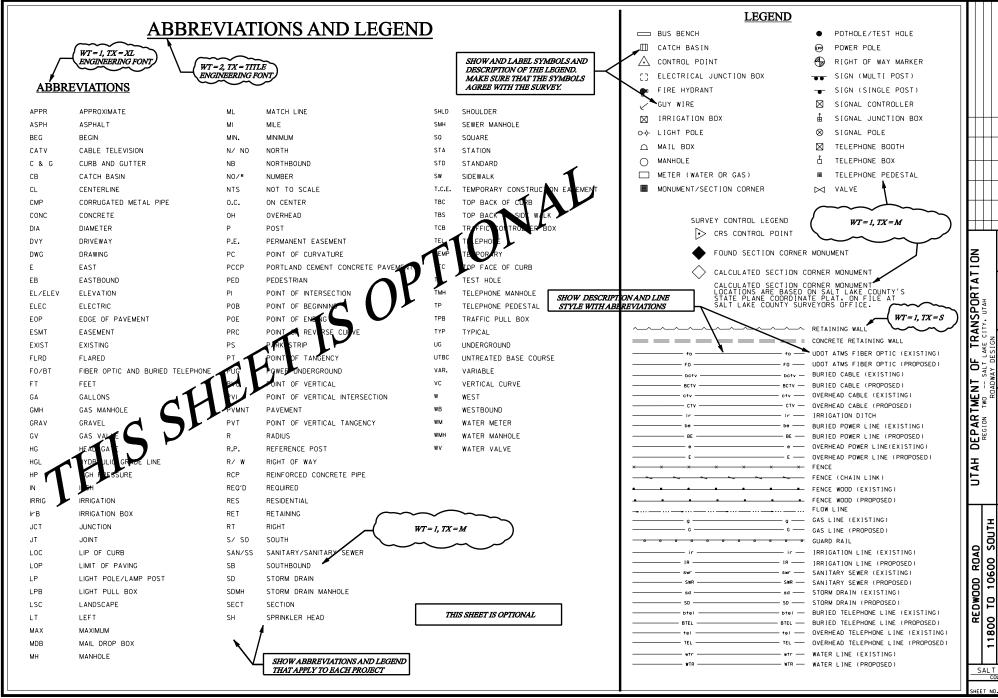
SP-0068(24)43





1-Survey Control 1 (Map).dgn 05/14/2003 12:59:11 PM





TYPICAL SECTIONS

DESCRIPTION

Typical Section sheets (TS Sheets) show the proposed typical sections and existing pavement sections.

TS SHEET CHECKLIST

Existing sections: provide as least one existing section for each project. Number existing sections and label them "Existing Section No. X". Place existing typical sections up front prior to the typical sections.

The main purpose of the existing sections is to show the existing pavement section with a typical width. As such, most projects will require only one existing section. However, if there is a substantial change in the existing pavement section (i.e., concrete vs. asphalt, substantial variations in thickness) additional pavement sections should be provided.

☐ Tie-ins: Provide typical section showing how the new pavement section ties into the existing pavement.

Tie-ins are often required to transition the new crown into the existing crown. Tie-ins may also use a different pavement section because they may be temporary.

- Each typical section has a number, the name of the roadway, the station limits, and the design speed.
- □ Label and dimension (in inches) all parts of the pavement section (surface course, base course, sub-base, etc.).

Be sure to verify that the pavement section shown in the typical sections agrees with the approved pavement design.

- □ Label and show the location of the control line and profile grade.
- □ Label all applicable pay items shown in the typical section, checking that they

- match UDOT standards EXACTLY.
- Show width and shape of finished surfaces and shoulders.

SIDE SLOPES AND TREATMENTS

Side slopes are an essential part of showing how a new roadway is built. As such, the side slopes should be shown on the typical sections with the rate clearly labeled. IMPORTANT: Cut & fill slopes should not be ambiguous. That is, it should be clear where the side slope applies and what slope is used.

For projects that use standard cut & fill slopes, it is easy and preferable to show the side slopes right on the typical sections. However, to avoid an excessive number of typical sections for projects with complex or numerous side slopes, side treatments should be shown separately a different sheet. Use a table to indicate station by station which side treatments applies.

GUIDELINES ON THE NUMBER OF TYPICAL SECTIONS

The number of typical sections required for a project varies, depending on a variety of factors. On one hand, it is essential that enough typical sections be included to allow a contractor to understand how the road is built. On the other hand, it is possible to show so many typical sections that the plan set is confusing and difficult to follow. This is especially true if a typical section is developed for "every situation" on complex, urban projects.

The following guidelines have been developed to help the designer determine the appropriate number of typical sections required for the project.

DO PROVIDE SEPARATE TYPICAL SECTIONS:

- ☐ For each alignment (mainline, ramps, frontage roads, etc.).
- □ For different lane configurations.

Typical Sections (Continued)

- □ When the pavement section changes.
- When the improvements change significantly (i.e., one section has curb and gutter with sidewalk versus another section without curb and gutter).
- ☐ When the cross section has major differences (i.e., depressed median versus raised median)
- □ For structures.

Optional: Typical sections for bridges can be omitted from the roadway plans if they are included with the structure plans.

DON'T:

- Show a typical section where everything is varying (for example, at intersection approaches or transition sections).
 Handle this situation by using tables to show pavement width transitions and referring to the striping sheets for striping transitions.
- Make a new typical section for minor changes in cross section that occur for a very short distance (i.e., 4' sidewalk versus 6' sidewalk for 100 feet). Handle these situations with a detail and a table on the TS Sheet.

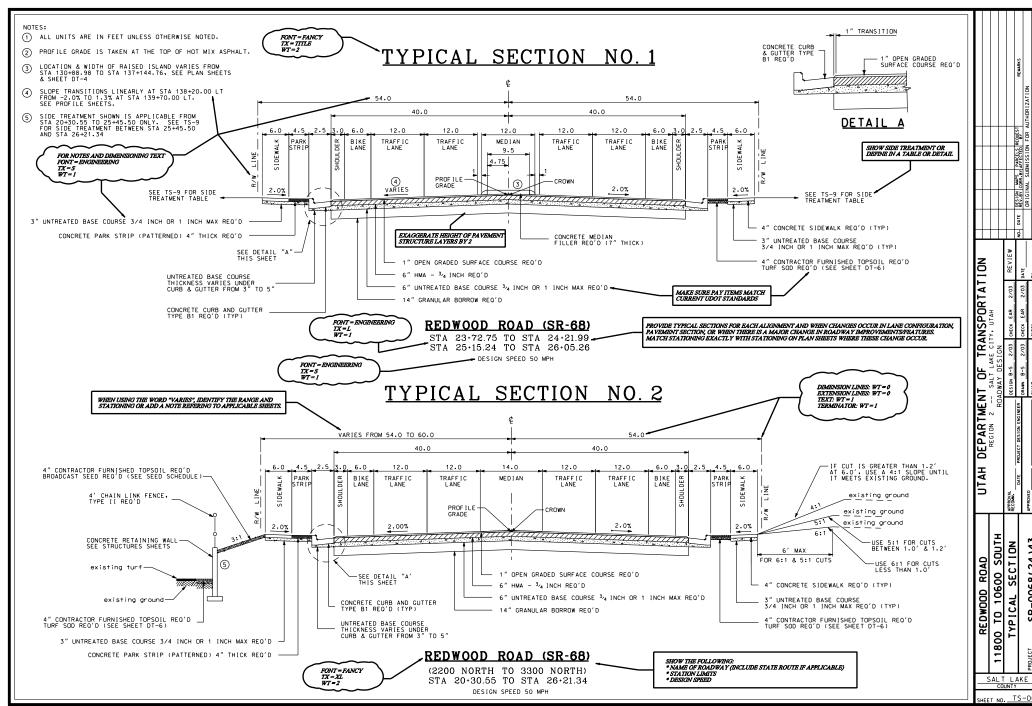
REFERENCE FILES

The following file(s) should be referenced into each TS Sheet.

FILENAME	LOGICAL	DISPLAY
	NAME	
PIN_Typical.dgn	Typical	Yes

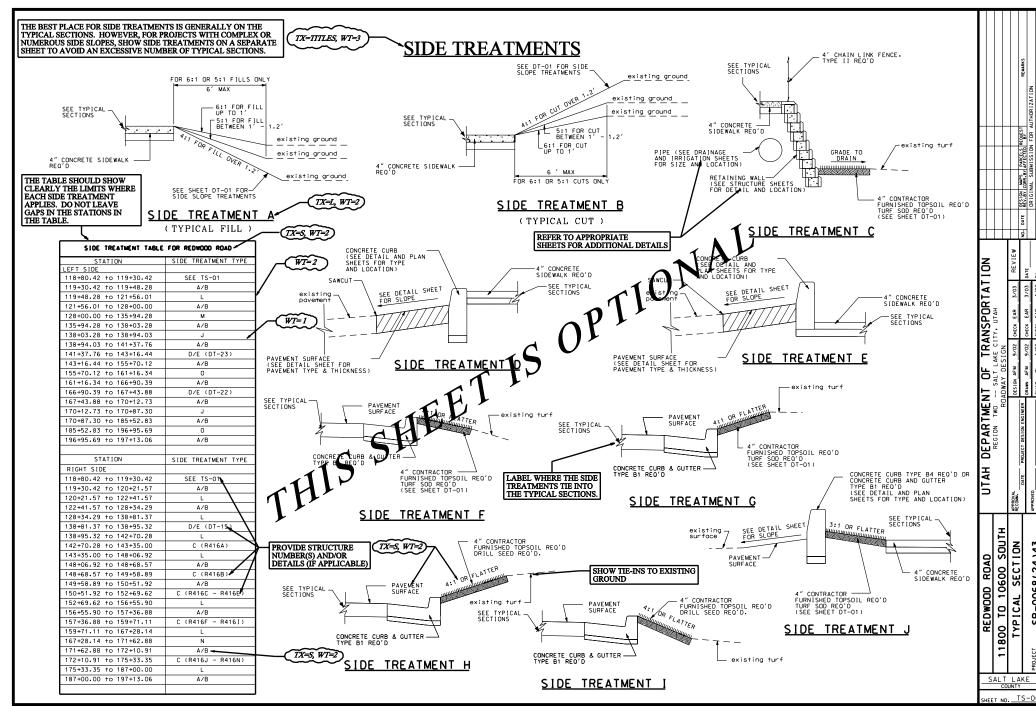
Keep all of the typical sections (including notes and labeling) in one file (PIN_typical). Do not place any notes in the sheet file. Keeping all the information is one file will make it easy to make changes and shift things around if a typical section is added or deleted.

SUGGESTION: It will make things easier if the typical sections in PIN_typical are organized inside of boxes. These boxes should be placed on a non-print level and be the same size as the inside drawing area of a scaled sheet file border.



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DETAIL SHEET REQUIREMENTS

DESCRIPTION

Detail Sheets (DT Sheets) contain all necessary detail drawings necessary to build the project.

DT SHEET CHECKLIST

Details are drawn and dimensioned at full scale (1:1 scale). Reference the details into sheets file and scale the reference file, **not** the actual drawing.

Drawing at full scale makes dimensioning easier and helps keep dimensioning accurate.

☐ Draw all of the details in one file (PIN_Detail) and keep them organized.

SUGGESTION 1: It will make things easier if the details in PIN_detail are organized inside of boxes. These boxes should be placed on a nonprint level and be the same size as the inside drawing area of a scaled sheet file border.

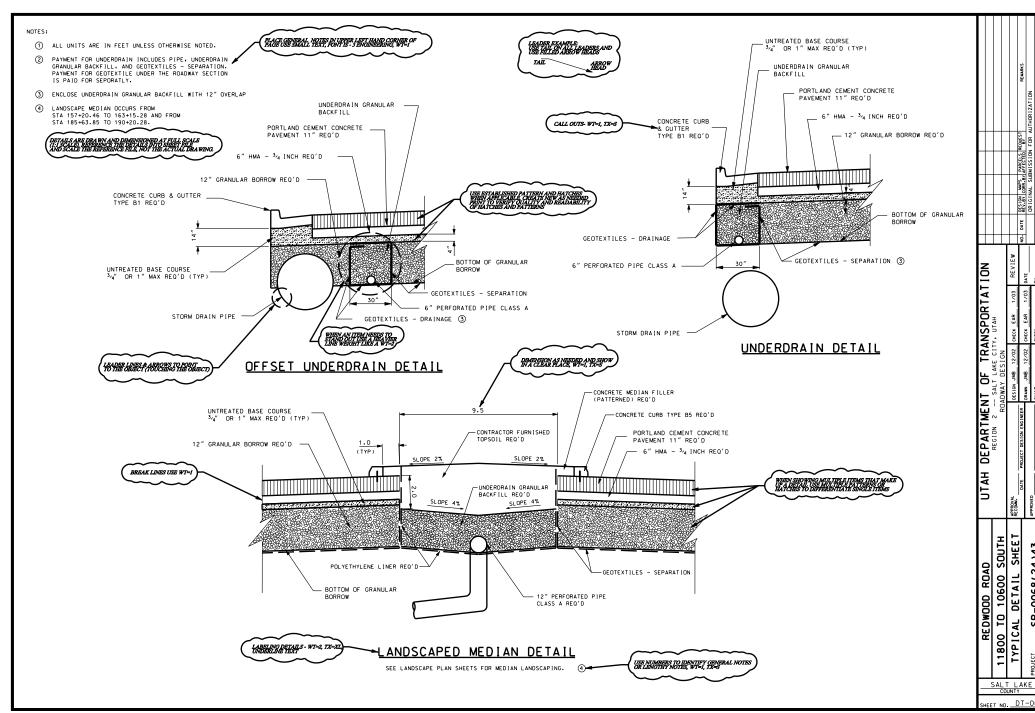
SUGGESTION 2: For projects with a lot of details, it is helpful to split the details into more than one file organized by category (for example, PIN_detaill01 all concrete details, PIN_detail02 for under-drain details, PIN_detail03 for fence details, etc). This allows multiple users to work on the details at one time.

- ☐ Keep detail sheets organized by category in the plan set. For example, keep all of the roadway details sheets together, all of the drainage detail sheets together, etc.
- □ Keep notes and labeling for the details in the design file (PIN_Detail) with the details, not in the Sheet Files. Do not place any notes in the sheet file. Keeping all the information is one file will make it easy to make changes and shift things around if a detail is added or deleted.

REFERENCE FILES

The following file(s) should be referenced into each DT sheet.

FILENAME	LOGICAL	DISPLAY
	NAME	
PIN_Detail.dgn	Detail	Yes



ROADWAY PLAN SHEET REQUIREMENTS

DESCRIPTION

Roadway plan sheets (RD Sheets) contain information regarding alignment and identify all **new** roadway items for the project.

RD SHEET CHECKLIST

- Clearly label horizontal alignment. This includes: stationing, bearing, PC, PT, crossings with other alignments, and curve data (Δ, R, T, L, & PI station/coordinates).
- Callout all items of work for the new roadway.
- □ Logical names for existing topography begin with the letters "ex" so that proper grayscale is applied.

IPLOT's decision to grayscale is based on logical name, so proper logical name is very important.

- □ Label all structures. This includes bridges, box culverts, and retaining walls. The structure number can be obtained by calling the UDOT Structures Division.
- □ Label curb radii (radius, coordinates of center of curve, and PC/PT).
- ☐ Show cut & fill lines for mainline, ramps, and any side streets.
- ☐ Show driveway approach lengths, widths, and pavement type.
- Label tie-in with existing pavement
- □ Label the station of all pavement angle points with a leader pointing to the angle point (use a leader with a dot at the end, not an arrow).
- Driveway & Pedestrian Ramp Openings: Do not break sidewalk or curb and gutter callouts for driveway or pedestrian ramp openings. However, quantities for sidewalk and curb should be adjusted in the summary sheets for driveway or ramp openings.

HOW TO CALLOUT ITEMS

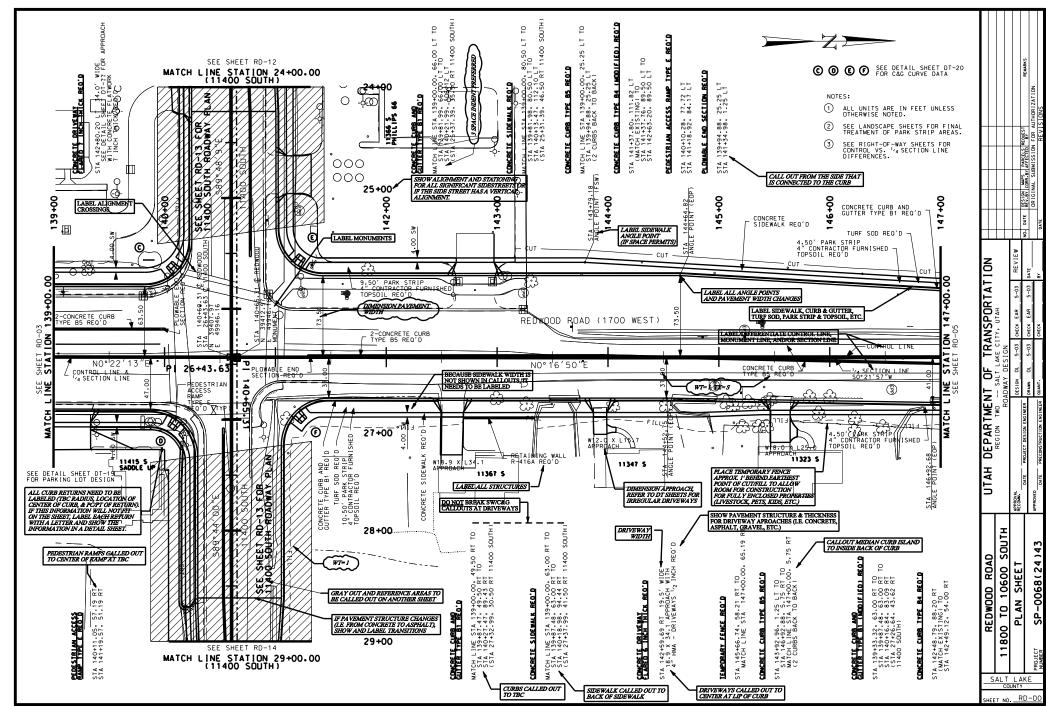
- A station & offset callout should be provided at the beginning and ending of each item, at angle points, at curb returns, and as necessary at match lines.
- □ Callout items to the nearest 100th of a foot.
- Curb or curb and gutter to top back of curb.
- □ Sidewalk to back of sidewalk.
- □ Driveways to the center of driveways at lip of curb.
- □ Pedestrian ramps to the center of ramps at top back of curb.

REFERENCE FILES

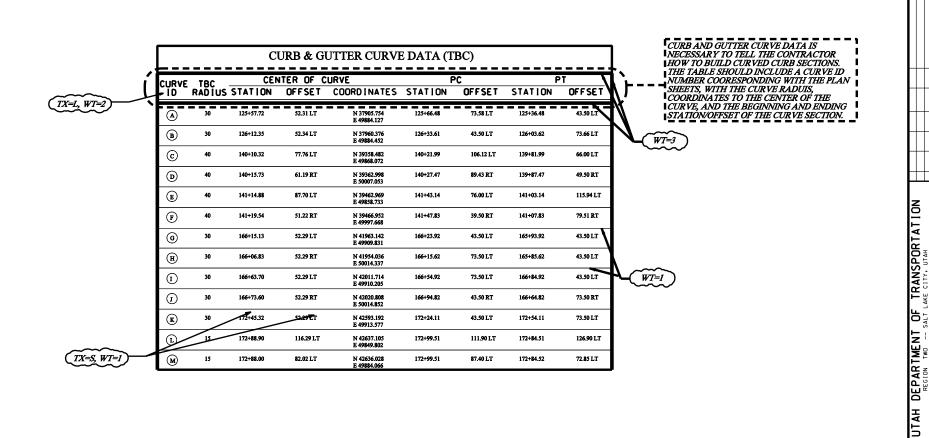
The following file(s) should be referenced into each RD sheet.

FILENAME	LOGICAL	DISPLAY
	NAME	
PIN_Design.dgn	Design	Yes
PIN_Extopo.dgn	Extopo	Yes
PIN_Exutil.dgn	Exutil	No
PIN_Exrow.dgn	Exrow	No
PIN_Striping.dgn	Striping	No

To help the designer callout items and make decisions, it is helpful to reference files that will not be displayed when plotting the sheets



Roadway Plan 1.dgn 10/15/2003 03:28:11 PM



A SEPARATE CURB AND GUTTER CURVE DATA SHEET IS NOT REQUIRED IF THE INFORMATION CAN FIT ON THE RD SHEETS. NOTE: STATIONS AND OFFSETS ARE REFERENCED FROM REDWOOD ROAD ALIGNMENT.

ROAD

REDWOOD

ROADWAY PROFILE SHEET REQUIREMENTS

DESCRIPTION

Roadway Profile Sheets (RP Sheets) are used to show the existing and proposed vertical alignment. They can also be used to display the proposed superelevation.

RP SHEET CHECKLIST (PROFILE)

- ☐ Show the alignment name on each profile sheet.
- ☐ The proposed vertical alignment is annotated.
- □ Station limits match plan sheet match line limits EXACTLY.
- ☐ Show existing and proposed elevations on the bottom axis.
- ☐ Identify and label names of major intersected streets, railroads, grade separation structures, culverts, streams, and other control lines.
- Use Inroads preference files to create profile sheets that conform to Department standards.

SUGGESTION: Using Inroads "Plan and Profile Generator" is an easy way to generate the profile sheets.

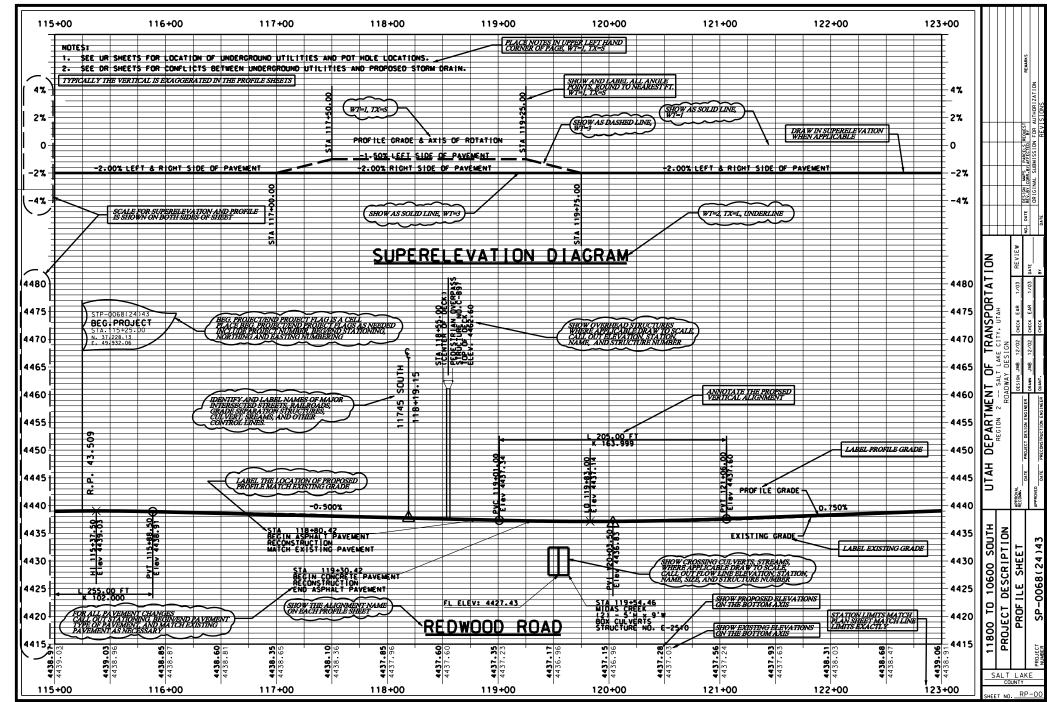
RP SHEET CHECKLIST (SUPERELEVATION)

- □ Show superelevation in the top half of the profile sheet.
- □ Label Station and rates at all transition points

REFERENCE FILES

The following file(s) should be referenced into each RP Sheet.

FILENAME	LOGICAL NAME	DISPLAY
PIN_Profile.dgn	Profile	Yes



Roadway Profile.dgn 05/14/2003 01:07:01 PM

TOPO & UTILITY SHEET REQUIREMENTS

DESCRIPTION

Topography and Utility sheets (UT Sheets) show existing topography, contours, and contain callouts for all removal items of work. UT Sheets also show existing utilities and callout all utility relocation and reconstruction items of work necessary to construct the project.

On certain projects (especially urban reconstruction projects) existing utilities may be too extensive to fit on the UT sheets. In these situations, existing utility information and utility relocation callouts should be shown separately on Utility Relocation Sheets (UR Sheets).

UT SHEET CHECKLIST

Show the new alignment, stationing, curve data, and cut & fill lines from the design file. Do not show the proposed design.

Showing cut/fill lines allows the contractor to see the limits of construction. Do not display the new design as this will clutter the drawing and make it hard to clearly see the existing topography, which is the main focus of these sheets.

- □ Callout all items than need to be removed, relocated, or reconstructed.
- ☐ If combining topography with utilities, label existing utilities and relocations as explained under UR-Sheet standards.
- Logical names for existing topography begin with the letters "ex" so that proper grayscale is applied.

IPLOT's decision to grayscale is based on logical name, so proper logical name is very important.

HOW TO CALLOUT ITEMS

- ☐ A station & offset callout should be provided only at the beginning and ending of each item, and as necessary at match lines. Do not callout angle points.
- Removal Callouts: Callouts items to be removed or reconstructed to the nearest foot.
- Relocation Callouts: Callout items to be moved/relocated to greater accuracy (typically 100th of a foot). Callout relocations to the new location, followed by the existing location in parenthesis.

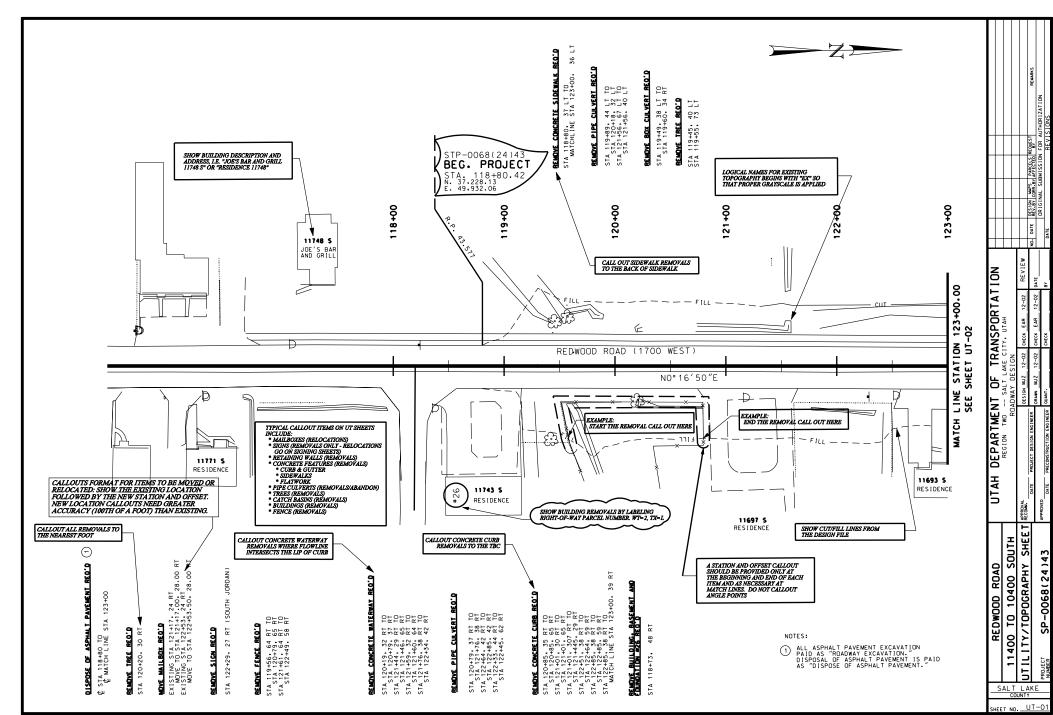
REFERENCE FILES

The following file(s) should be referenced into each UT Sheet.

FILENAME	LOGICAL	DISPLAY
	NAME	
PIN_Design.dgn	Design	Partial
PIN_Extopo.dgn	Extopo	Yes
PIN_Exutil.dgn	Exutil	Yes
PIN_Exrow.dgn	Exrow	No

Turn on only those levels in the design file to display alignment, stationing, and cut/fill lines.

Do not turn on exutil if using a separate set of UR Sheets.



Utility & Topography.dgn 11/06/2003 12:02:16 PM

UTILITY RELOCATION SHEET REQUIREMENTS

DESCRIPTION

Utility Relocation Sheets (UR Sheets) show existing utilities and contain callouts for the removal, reconstruction, or relocation of those utilities. Utility Relocation Sheets should be combined with Topography and Utility Sheets (UT Sheets) when possible for small projects.

UR SHEET CHECKLIST

☐ Show the new alignment, stationing, curve data, and cut & fill lines from the design file. Do not show the proposed design.

Showing cut/fill lines allows the contractor and utility companies to see the limits of construction. Do not display the new design as this will clutter the drawing and make it hard to clearly see the existing utilities, which is the main focus of these sheets.

- ☐ Show existing utilities using UDOT line styles.
- □ Label utility sizes when applicable (one label for each utility per sheet for easy referencing). Labels include pipe size, size of fiber optic duct, and type of gas line (i.e., high pressure, intermediate high pressure, etc.).
- □ Provide an up-to-date utility contact list on the first UR Sheet.
- □ Logical names for existing topography and existing utilities begin with the letters "ex" so that proper grayscale is applied.

IPLOT's decision to grayscale is based on logical name, so proper logical name is very important. Suggestion: You should consider modifying the UDOT.pen file to use a darker grayscale for existing utilities to make them stand out from the existing topography.

HOW TO CALLOUT ITEMS

- ☐ A station & offset callout should be provided only at the beginning and ending of each item, and as necessary at match lines. Do not callout angle points.
- Removal Callouts: Callouts items to be removed or reconstructed to the nearest foot.
- □ Relocation Callouts: Callout items to be relocated to greater accuracy (typically 100th of a foot). Callout relocations to the new location, followed by the existing location in parenthesis.
- ☐ For some callouts, it is unclear which utility is being impacted. For example, "Relocate Valve Box" could be a gas valve or a water valve. "Relocate Manhole" could be gas, water, underground power, etc. In these situations, clarify which utility is being impacted by showing the utility in parenthesis after the callout station.

CALLING OUT UTILTTY WORK FOR PRIVATE VS PUBLIC UTILTIES

Private Utilities: For private utilities (i.e. gas, power, telephone, cable), callout all above ground utilities that are in the way of construction. This includes, power poles, transformers, telephone pedestals, junction boxes, manholes, valve boxes, etc. However, private utility companies generally limit the amount of work that UDOT's contractor can do (mainly adjusting manholes). If the work is to be done by UDOT's contractor, use a standard callout with the work "req'd". If the utility is in the way but will be relocated by the utility owner, modify the callout by stating that the relocation is to be done by others (i.e., Relocate Power Pole by Utah Power), omitting the word "req'd", and placing the callouts in italics.

Do not call out relocations for underground private utilities. The responsibility of determining weather an underground utility requires relocation lies with the utility company. Coordinate design with the Region Utilities Coordinator.

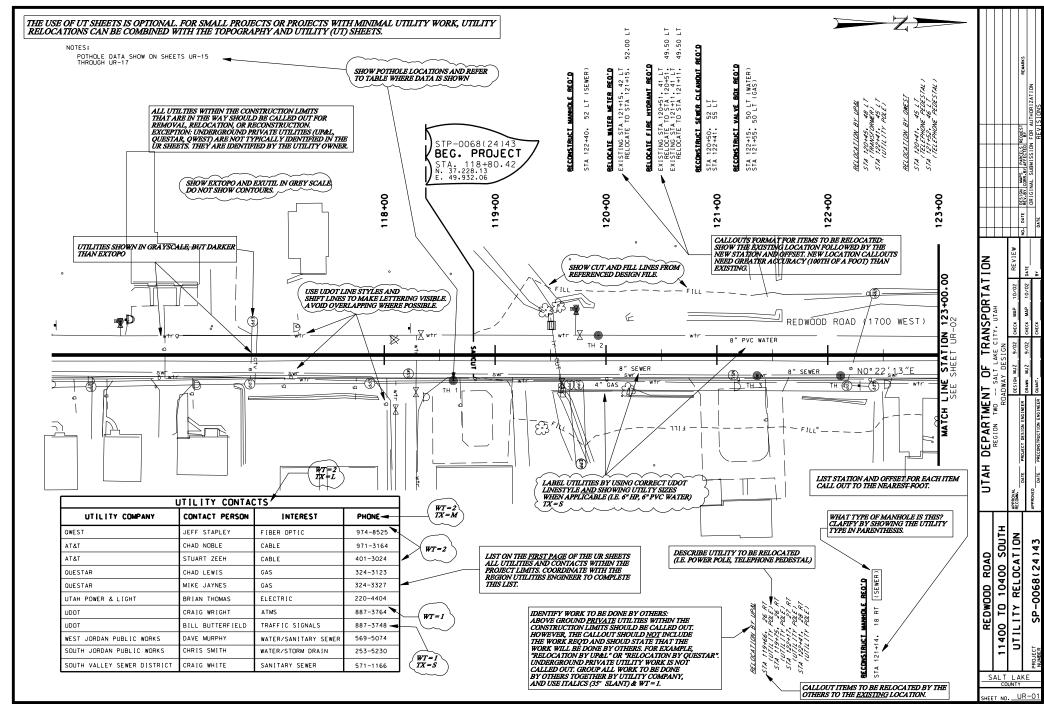
□ **Public** Utilities: For public utilities (i.e. water, sewer), provide callouts for all utility relocation work (above ground and underground). This will process requires coordination with the private utility owner. If the work is minor, the callouts can be included with the UR Sheets through coordination with the owner. Often, however, the work is too extensive and will require design by the utility owner (or the engineering firm they select). In this case, it is advisable to create a separate set of plans for that utility and include those plans with the project plan set, similar to a separate set of structures plans.

REFERENCE FILES

The following file(s) should be referenced into each UR Sheet.

FILENAME	LOGICAL	DISPLAY
	NAME	
PIN_Design.dgn	Design	Partial
PIN_Extopo.dgn	Extopo	Yes
PIN_Exutil.dgn	Exutil	Yes
PIN_Exrow.dgn	Exrow	No

Turn on only those levels in the design file to display alignment, stationing, and cut/fill lines.



STRIPING SHEET REQUIREMENTS

DESCRIPTION

Striping Sheets (ST Sheets) show the proposed striping layout. Striping Sheets should be combined with Signing Sheets (SS Sheets) when possible for small projects.

ST SHEET CHECKLIST

- ☐ Show the new alignment, stationing, and curve data.
- □ Show the proposed design. However, do not display the cut & fill lines.
- □ Label lane widths, taper locations, taper widths, and line type. Label the beginning and ending of lines as space permits.

HOW TO CALLOUT ITEMS

- A station & offset callout should be provided at the beginning and ending of each item, at angle points, and as necessary at match lines.
- □ Callout items to the nearest 100th of a foot.
- ☐ Keep callouts separated by striping type. For example, keep all of the 4-inch skip lines together, rather than combining them with 4-inch solid line (even though technically, both are 4 inch paint/tape).
- Pavement messages: Center of pavement messages. Combine pavement message into a table for better organization.
- ☐ Stop Bars: Station and offset of the each end of the stop bar.
- Crosswalks: Station and offset of each end of the crosswalk. Use the crosswalk line closest to the stop bar.

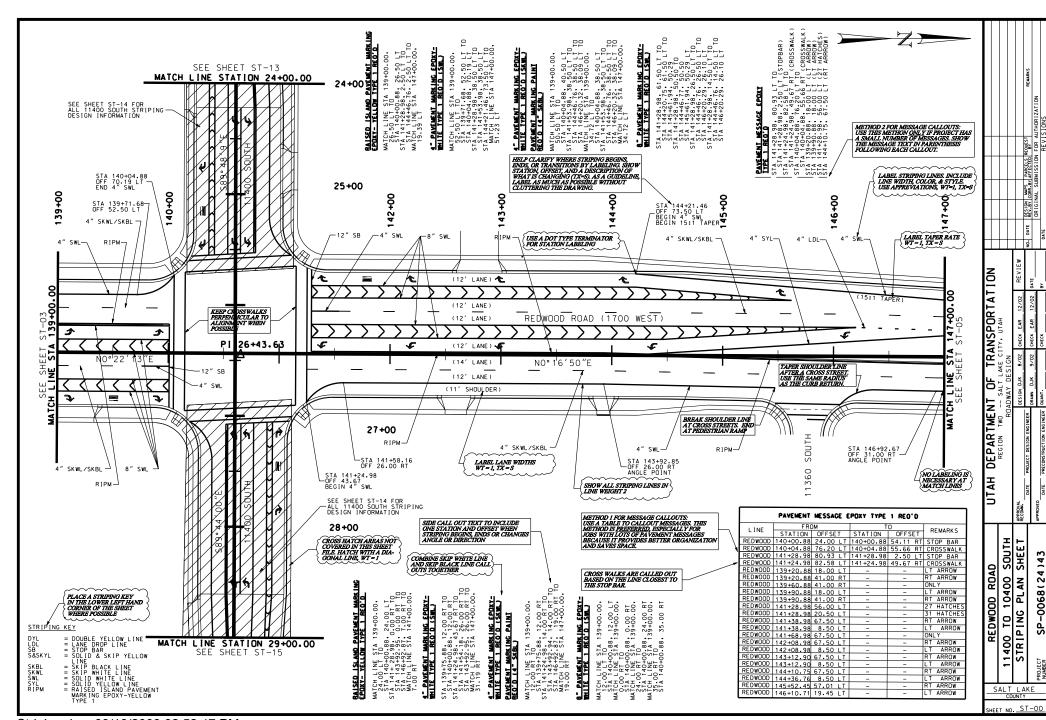
Calling out station and offset of each end of the stop bars and cross walks helps to define the exact placement of the item and avoids having to callout confusing angles. Delineators & barrier reflectors: Callout delineators and barrier reflectors by showing them in plan view and providing a label for each typical application. Include instructions in the label about spacing requirements.

REFERENCE FILES

The following file(s) should be referenced into each ST sheet.

FILENAME	LOGICAL NAME	DISPLAY
PIN_Design.dgn	Design	Yes
PIN_Striping.dgn	Striping	Yes

Turn off the level in the design file showing cut/fill lines.



SIGNING SHEET REQUIREMENTS

DESCRIPTION

Signing Sheets (SS Sheets) show the proposed signing plan. Signing Sheets should be combined with Striping Sheets (ST Sheets) when possible for small projects

SS SHEET CHECKLIST

- □ Show the new alignment and stationing.
- ☐ Show a drawing of the proposed sign with a leader pointing to the final location.
- Place the sign cell in the signing.dgn file.
 Place callouts, labels, and sign schematic in the sheet file.
- ☐ Show a drawing of any existing signs that are to remain in place. For most projects (freeway projects in particular), showing existing signs that are to remain in place helps reviewers ensure proper signing sequence. Show existing signs in dashed lines to differentiate them from new signs and label them "Existing Sign to Remain in Place."
- ☐ Show the proposed design and striping plan. However, do not display the cut & fill lines. Do not display existing topography, except for small projects and rehab jobs where is may be necessary.

HOW TO CALLOUT ITEMS

- ☐ Show the station, offset, MUTCD code, and pay item description.
- □ Callout signs to the nearest 100th of a foot.
- Sign location should be to the center of post for single post signs. For multiple post signs, the offset can be measured from either the center of the sign or the edge. However, a note should be provided on the sheet to clarify.

For large guide signs, it is often easier to call the offset out from the edge of the sign. This is because the location is usually determined by a minimum distance from the edge of the sign to the highway shoulder.

- Assign all signs a number for easy referencing.
- □ Sign Relocations: Provide station/offset to both the existing location and the proposed location. Show a schematic of the relocated sign in dashed lines.
- ☐ Sign Assemblies: Callout station and offset for the main sign on the assembly (generally the route marker). Additional signs on the assembly are called out as "auxiliary signs".

CHECKLIST FOR GUIDE SIGNS

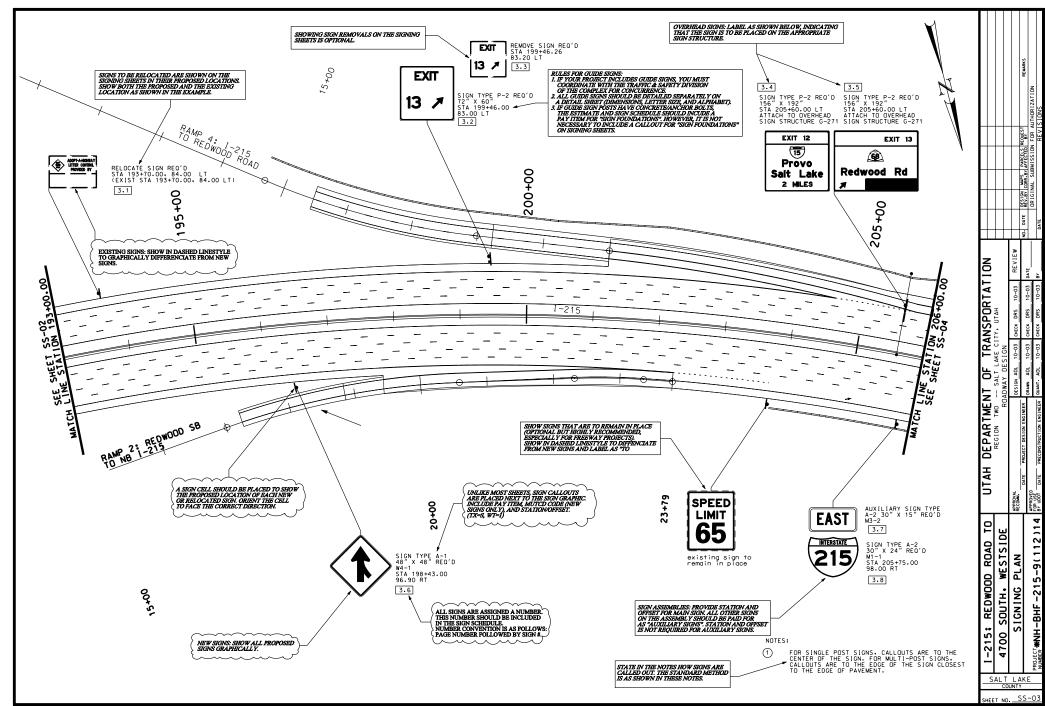
- Projects that include extensive guide signs need to be reviewed by the Traffic and Safety Division in the UDOT Complex.
 All projects on the Interstate Highway System <u>must</u> be reviewed by the Traffic and Safety Division.
- Provide a detail either on the sheet or in the Detail Sheets laying out guide sign dimensions, letter sizes, and alphabet. A cross section at the signs final location should be provided to help show approximate length of breakaway posts.
- ☐ Guide signs are generally paid by the square foot.
- ☐ Foundations: Most guide signs are anchored in the ground with concrete foundations. If concrete foundations are required, provide a pay item in the sign schedule and estimate for "sign foundation".

REFERENCE FILES

The following file(s) should be referenced into each SS Sheet.

FILENAME	LOGICAL NAME	DISPLAY
PIN_Design.dgn	Design	Yes
PIN_Striping.dgn	Striping	Yes
PIN_Signing.dgn	Signing	Yes

Turn off the level in the design file showing cut/fill lines



GRADING SHEET REQUIREMENTS

DESCRIPTION

Grading Sheets (GR Sheets) are used to show how to construct pavement cross slopes in areas that require complicated warping that cannot be described on a superelevation diagram. If the cross slope can be described either on typical sections or with superelevation diagrams, grading sheets are not required. Grading sheets are often used for: intersections, freeway ramps (near the gore), and tie-ins with an existing cross slope that vary substantially from the new pavement cross slope.

GR SHEET CHECKLIST

- □ Reference the new design. Include cut & fill lines.
- □ Display the alignment and stationing **for the correct scale** used in the grading sheets. See the paragraph entitled "Grading Sheet Scale" in this section for further discussion.
- ☐ If showing multiple intersections on one grading sheet, **DO NOT** copy the design into the sheet file. Reference the design file into the sheet file and move the referenced design to the right location on the sheet. This insures that the grading sheets show the most current design.
- □ Vary cross slope linearly to tie into cross streets. Label the station where change in cross slope begins and ends as well as even intervals. For major cross streets, change in cross slope should conform to the maximum superelevation gradient defined in AASHTO, page 170 (see also AASHTO Exhibit 3-29).
- ☐ Coordinate grading sheets with storm drain design in insure that the proposed intersection can be drained.

GRADING SHEET SCALE

The scale used for grading sheets is often

different from the scale used for plan sheets. This creates the following problem. The alignment annotation in the design file (stationing, tick marks, bearings, names) will be too large for the grading sheets. In addition, because elevations are given every 25 feet, the major and minor tick interval needs to be modified.

The best way to address this problem is to reannotate the alignment in the PIN_Grading file for the proper scale. This file can then be referenced into the sheet file, and the conflicting alignment levels in PIN_design can be turned off.

When annotating the alignment, use a standard preference file from the civil.ini file.

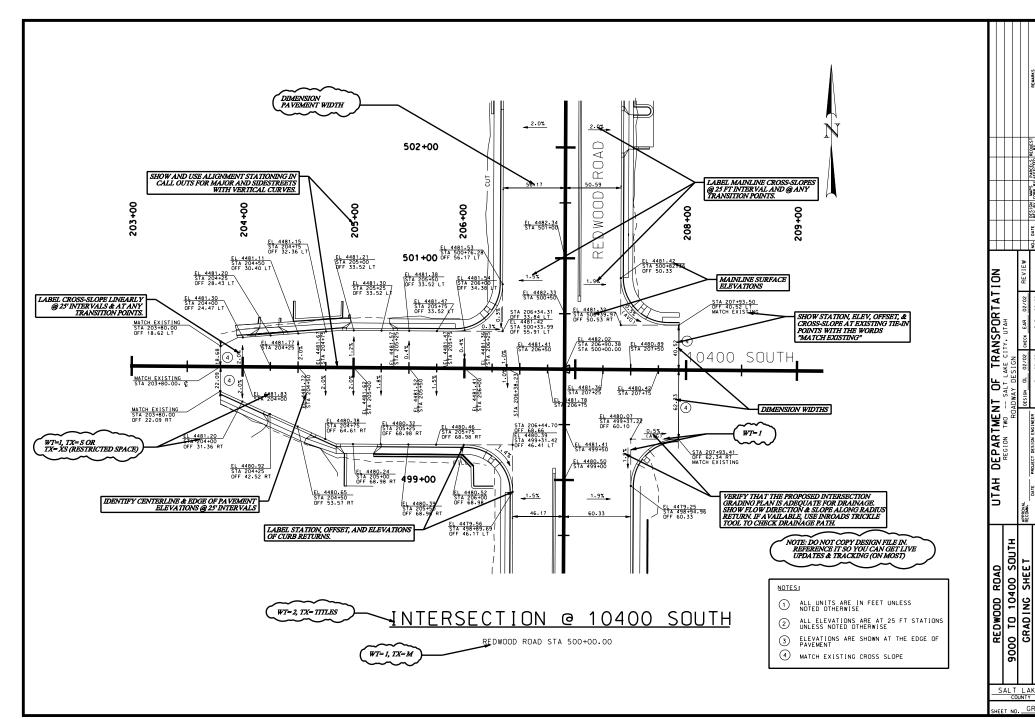
WHAT TO LABEL

- □ Show elevations/offsets at even 25 ft intervals (for all alignments with intersections).
- ☐ Show the station, elevation, offset, and slope at radius returns.
- ☐ Show station, elevation, offset, & cross slope at existing tie-in points with the words "match existing."
- Elevations are to the edge of pavement.
- ☐ Show stations and elevations to the nearest 100th of a foot.
- ☐ Show the direction of flow along the radius return.

REFERENCE FILES

The following file(s) should be referenced into each GR Sheet.

FILENAME	LOGICAL NAME	DISPLAY
PIN_Design.dgn	Design	Yes
PIN_Grading.dgn	Grading	Yes



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MOT SHEET REQUIREMENTS

DESCRIPTION

Maintenance of Traffic Sheets (MOT Sheets) show the contractor how to advise the public of changes to normal traffic flow, and indicate planned detours and alternate routes to impacted and/or closed roads.

If a road closure is being considered for the project, the plans should show how to detour traffic around **each** anticipated closure. If the road is not being closed, an alternate route plan is required **on every project** to advise motorists of impacts and allow them to avoid the projects limits if desired. In addition, the alternate route plan informs the motorist that business access is being maintained.

DOESN'T THE MUTCD ALREADY SHOW HOW TO DETOUR TRAFFIC?

Although the MUTCD provides clear guidelines about detour signage (including size, color, text, and even where to place the signs), it does not tell the contractor *how* to detour traffic. Without project specific guidance from the Department, the contractor could choose a detours route that is unacceptable.

Providing a detailed MOT plan shows the contractor an exact detour route that has been deemed acceptable by UDOT, including number, size, and location of signs. This insures that the contractor can bid appropriately for MOT and insures that the detour route is acceptable.

MT SHEET CHECKLIST – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- Coordinate design of MOT detour plan with the Region Traffic Engineer (RTE).
- Provide a map showing placement of alternate route signs to route motorists around the project work zone in accordance with MUTCD standards. Signs should include alternate route blazing with designated sign color,

- MUTCD code, size, and route shields.
- Project Specific Signs: Use an appropriate software program (i.e. *Guide Sign*) to correctly size and dimension all project specific, custom signs in accordance with MUTCD standards. Label sign size and letter size. Use a "C" size alphabet (or larger if required by *MUTCD*). Sign design should conform to *MUTCD* standards.
- □ Variable Message Signs (VMS): The MOT plans should include one VMS placed on major roadways (both directions) placed one week in advance of construction. The plans should specify the VMS placement location and should indicate the proposed sign message. The VMS message should include a start date of construction and should be a two phase message or less.
- Provide an information sign for the project duration on major roadways (both directions). This sign includes the problem (construction), the limits of the construction, and an appropriate action (alternate route and business access open).
- ☐ If the alternate route uses a non-state highway, coordinate the MOT plan with the appropriate local agency. Obtain a letter from that agency stating their agreement with the proposed MOT plan.
- ☐ If available, consider the use of permanent, overhead VMS and HAR radio sites in the MOT plan. For permanent VMS's, sign message can include advance notice of the project, detour instructions, warnings of work zone ahead, and delay messages.

 Coordinate the use and messages of these devices with the RTE.
- ☐ For large projects with significant traffic impacts, consult with the RTE and the Project Manager to consider the need for traffic modeling to study MOT impacts.

☐ Signal Timing Adjustments: Prior to advertising, meet with the Signal Systems Group (TOC) to allow them to prepare signal timing adjustment plans to fit the proposed MOT plans.

ADDITIONAL CHECKLIST FOR ROAD CLOSURES

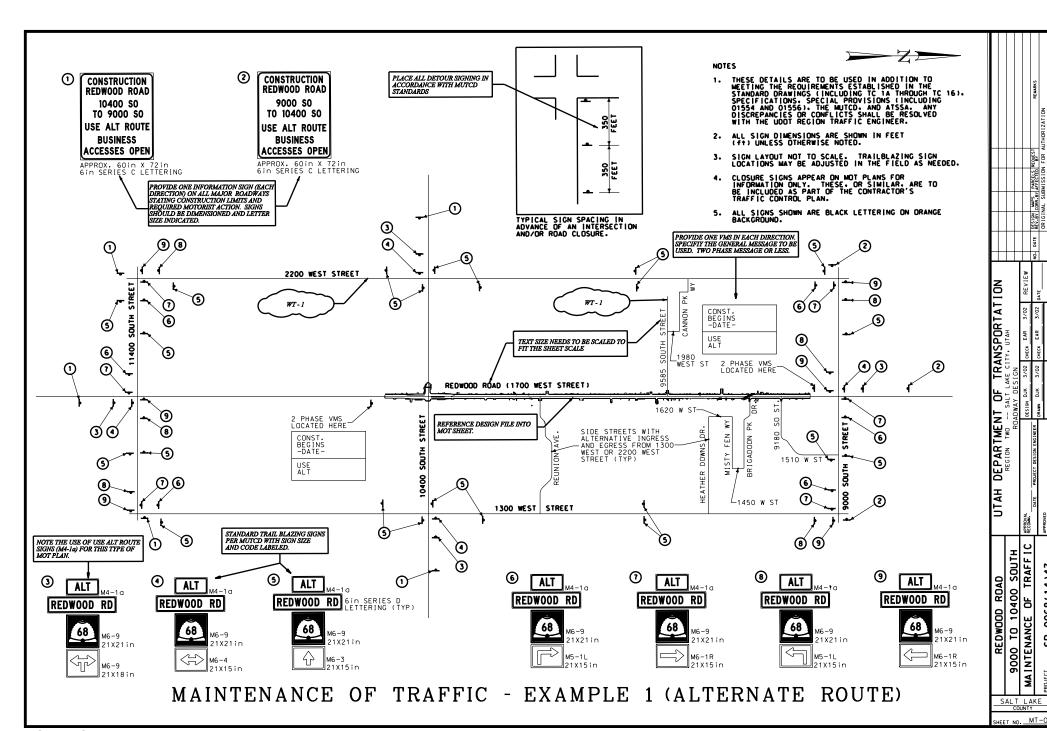
- ☐ For road closures, develop a detour routing plan **for each** anticipated closure.
- ☐ Provide one VMS in each direction seven days in advance of the closure.
- Obtain approval for all closures through coordination with the Region Operations Engineer and the Region Director.

REFERENCE FILES

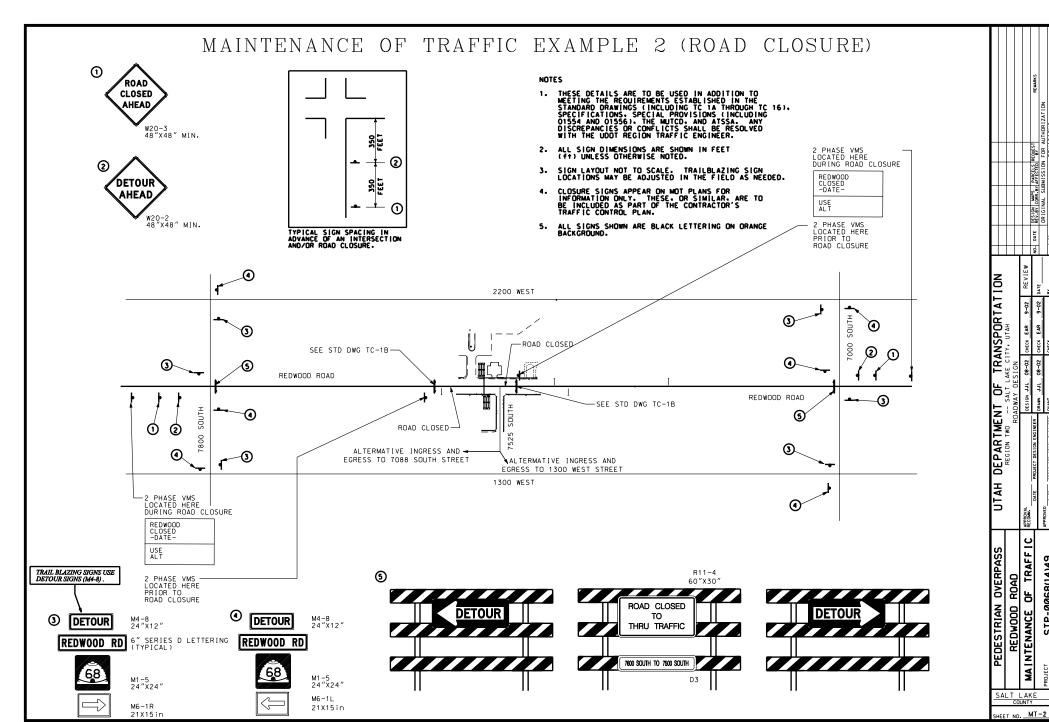
The following file(s) should be referenced into each MOT Sheet.

FILENAME	LOGICAL NAME	DISPLAY
PIN_Design.dgn	Design	Partial
PIN_MOT.dgn	MOT	Yes

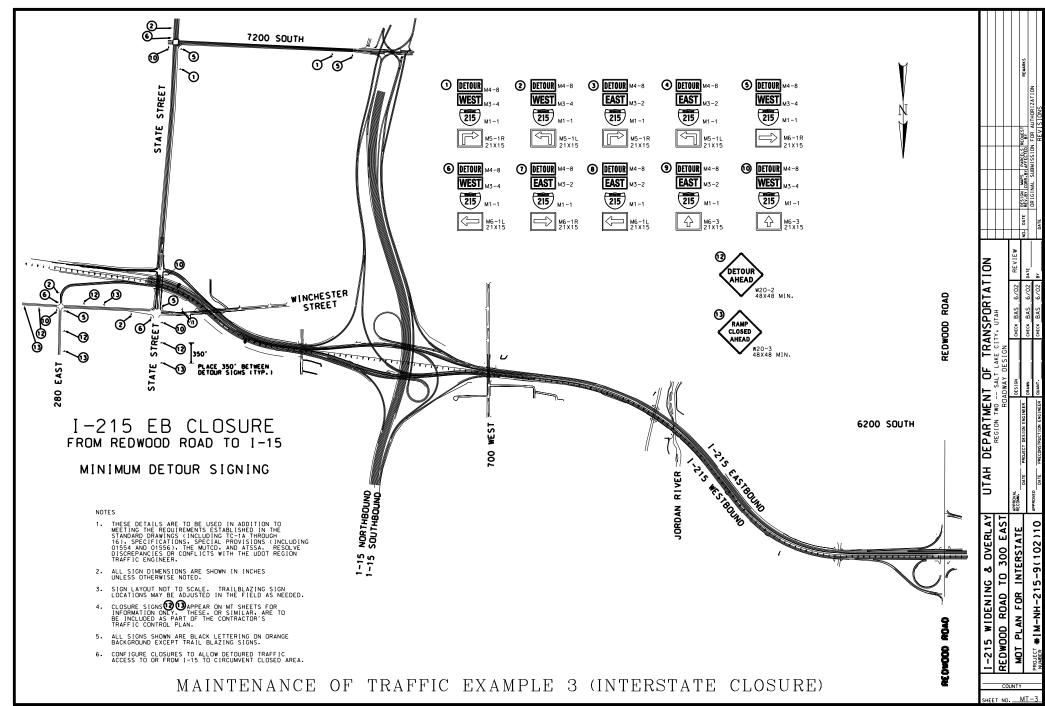
Show only those levels in the design file (PIN_Design) to show the new improvements. Do not show alignment annotation (stationing, ticks, bearings, etc) and other information that will clutter the MOT sheets.



SP-0068(14)47



STP-0068(14)49



TRAFFIC CONTROL SHEET REQUIREMENTS

DESCRIPTION

Traffic Control Sheets (TC Sheets) provide *project specific* traffic control information to the contractor that is not provided in either the MUTCD or UDOT Standard Drawings. Project specific traffic control requirements can include phasing, lane configurations, temporary pavement requirements, or project specific signing to guide traffic through the work zone.

Project specific traffic control requirements should be determined through the public involvement process and in coordination with the Region Traffic Engineer and Project Manager.

Not all projects require TC sheets. For projects with fairly simple specific traffic control requirements, this information can be handled in the *Limitation of Operations* specification without the extra effort of generating traffic control sheets.

TCT SHEET CHECKLIST

- □ Coordinate traffic control requirements with the Region Traffic Engineer and follow *MUTCD*.
- □ Use *Guide Sign* software to create project specific, custom signs. Signs letter size and spacing should conform to *MUTCD* standards and should use a "C" size alphabet (or larger if required by *MUTCD*).
- ☐ Show phasing or minimum lane configurations with a typical section.
- ☐ If temporary pavement is required, show the minimum temporary pavement thickness in the typical sections.

Project specific traffic control requirements are best determined by meeting with the Project Manager and Region Traffic Engineer and discussing the needs of the project.

In addition, any maintenance of traffic requirements identified in the environmental document or in through the public involvement should be incorporated into the MOT plans.

REFERENCE FILES

The following file(s) should be referenced into each TC Sheet.

FILENAME	LOGICAL NAME	DISPLAY
PIN_Design.dgn	Design	Partial
PIN_TC.dgn	MOT	Yes